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No ornate package—and 10 more added—20 for 15 cents.

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ROOSEVELT STICKS TO IT

Stands by His Columbus Speech, He Said Last Night

AND ATTACKS PRES. TAFT

Declares That Taft Must Believe That It Is Better for the Few Wiser Men to Rule the Whole Mass of the People.

New York, March 21.—"The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not."

With these words, Theodore Roosevelt last night opened the first speech he has delivered since the public announcement of his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for president. His subject was, "The Right of the People to Rule." The speech, delivered before a huge crowd at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Civic Forum, elaborated much that Colonel Roosevelt said in his Columbus, Ohio, address, and answered in detail certain arguments of President Taft in reply. "I stand on the Columbus speech," said Col. Roosevelt. "The principles there asserted are not new, but I believe that they are necessary to the maintenance of free democratic government."

After his opening declaration, Col. Roosevelt continued: "I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or group of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe, again, that the American people are, as a whole, capable of self-control and of learning by their mistakes. Our opponents pay lip-loyalty to this doctrine; but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham."

"I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority, I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are to-day suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweat-shops, and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is to-day using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention. The only tyrannies from which men, women and children are suffering in real life are the tyrannies of minorities."

IF YOU NEED A MEDICINE, YOU SHOULD HAVE THE BEST

Although there are hundreds of preparations advertised, there is only one that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest, for the reason that it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription for special diseases, which is not recommended for every-day use.

A sworn certificate of purity is with every bottle. For sale at all drug stores, in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar. Sample Bottle Free by Mail. In order to prove what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, will do for you, every reader of the Barre Daily Times who has not already tried it may receive a sample bottle by mail absolutely free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Write to-day.

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"No sane man who has been familiar with the government of this country for the last twenty years will complain that we have had too much of the rule of the majority. The trouble has been a far different one—that, at many times and in many localities, there have been public office in the states and in the nation men who have, in fact, served not the whole people, but some special class or special interest. I am not thinking only of those special interests which by grosser methods, by bribery and crime, have stolen from the people. I am thinking as much of their respectable allies and figure-heads, who have ruled and legislated and decided as if in some way the vested rights of privilege had a first mortgage on the whole United States, while the rights of all the people were merely an unsecured debt."

Would Increase Rule of Majority.

"To further the rule of the majority," continued the speaker, "the progressives of the Republican party in certain states have formulated certain proposals for change in the form of the state government—certain 'checks and balances' which may check and balance the special interests and their allies."

"First, there are the initiative and referendum, which are so framed that if the legislatures obey the command of some special interest, and obstinately refuse the will of the majority, the majority may step in and legislate directly."

"Then there is the direct primary—the real one, not the New York one—and that, too, the progressive offer as a check on the special interests. Most clearly of all does it seem to me that this change is wholly good—for every state. * * * The direct primary, if accompanied by a stringent corrupt practices act, will help break up corrupt partnership of corporations and politicians."

"So that no man may misunderstand me, let me recapitulate: (1) I am not proposing anything in connection with the supreme court of the United States, or with the federal constitution. (2) I am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals. (3) I am not speaking of the recall of judges. (4) I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a state court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law—which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion—be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people, taken after due time for consideration."

"The president of the United States, Mr. Taft, devoted most of a recent speech to criticism of this proposition. He says that it is 'utterly without merit or utility, and, instead of being . . . in the interest of all the people, and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.' By this he of course means the tyranny of the majority, that is, the tyranny of the American people as a whole. He also says that my proposal (which, as he rightly says, is merely a proposal to give the people a real, instead of only a nominal, chance to construe and amend a state constitution with reasonable rapidity) would make such amendment and interpretation dependent on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities; and that 'it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom, and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty, and property without remedy to the fiftieth impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate.' Says Taft Criticizes Popular Government."

"This criticism is really less a criticism of my proposal than a criticism of all popular government. It is wholly unfounded on the belief that the people are fundamentally unworthy. It is the supreme court's definition of due process in relation to the police power is sound, then an act of the legislature to promote the collective interests of the community must be valid, if it embodies a policy held by the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion to be necessary to the public welfare. This is the question that I propose to submit to the people. How can the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people?"

"Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all the people by a few of the people."

Mr. Taft said Col. Roosevelt declared that the judiciary ought not to be "representative" of the people in the sense that the legislature and the executive

are. "This," Col. Roosevelt asserted, "is perfectly true of the judge when he is performing merely the ordinary functions of a judge in suits between man and man. It is not true of the judge engaged in interpreting, for instance, the due process clause—where the judge is ascertaining the preponderant opinion of the people (as Justice Holmes states it). When he exercises that function he has no right to let his political philosophy reverse and thwart the will of the majority."

"Mr. Taft again and again, in quotations I have given and elsewhere through his speech expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls. In one sentence he says that the proposition gives 'powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny.' Elsewhere he speaks of the 'feverish uncertainty' and 'unstable determination' of laws by 'temporary and changing majorities'; and again he says that the system I propose 'would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantee according to popular whim' which would destroy 'all possible consistency' in constitutional interpretation. I should much like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls 'the fiftieth impulse of a temporary majority' when applied to a question such as that I raise and any other question."

"Mr. Taft's position is perfectly clear. It is that we have in this country a special class of persons wiser than the people, who are above the people, who cannot be reached by the people, but who govern them and ought to govern them; and who protect various classes of the people from the whole people."

Colonel Roosevelt quoted the remarks of William Draper Lewis, dean of the law school of the university of Pennsylvania, who approved Mr. Roosevelt's plan of a popular recall of judicial decisions regarding constitutional amendments, but declared it unfortunate that the plan should have been proposed by a man of such "marked characteristics" as Col. Roosevelt, whose personality, he said, might cloud the issue. To this Col. Roosevelt replied:

"I can only say that I wish somebody else, whose suggestions would arouse less antagonism had proposed it; but nobody else did propose it, and so I had to. I am not leading this fight as a matter of aesthetic pleasure. I am leading because somebody must lead, or else the fight would not be made at all."

"I prefer to work with moderate, with rational, conservatives, provided only that they do not go too far in striving forward towards the light. But when they halt and turn their backs to the light, and sit with the scorners on the seats of reaction, then I must part company with them. We, the people, cannot turn back. Our aim must be steady, wise progress."

TAXICAB ROBBER WAS GIVEN 10 YEARS

Montani Was Sentenced Yesterday For His Part As Chauffeur In The \$25,000 Hold-Up.

New York, March 21.—Geno Montani, the chauffeur in the \$25,000 taxicab robbery, who was convicted last Saturday for his part in the holdup, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Seabury in the criminal branch of the supreme court to not less than ten years nor more than eighteen years and two months at hard labor.

"Geno" Splaine, who blackjacked one of the messengers, Eddie "Boob" Kinsman, who rode beside Montani, "Jesse" Albrozo, who shared up the gang at Montani's suggestion, and "English Scotty" Lamb, who helped shove Splaine into the cab, will be sentenced on March 25, having all pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree.

"Judith" Koller, "Jow, the kid," "Philadelphus" and Paul and "the unknown" of the brigands are still at large.

How the Police Got Them.

When Geno Montani headed north from Trinity place on Feb. 15, last, and drove his taxi up Church street, with its interesting load of \$25,000, two senseless bank messengers and two blooded thugs, he did not duck for the quieter streets toward the river, but turned right into nighttime Broadway and swung past city hall park before closing Park place for his pals' getaway. This and some more facts to complete the story of the famous stick-up are coming out now that the roundup of the gang has reached the stage of apportioning their sentences.

Rev. C. J. Valstrom has resigned the pastorate of the Swedish Congregational church in Proctor and will accept the pastorate of a church in South Norfolk, Conn.

Baldheads

More Women Are Bald Than Men, Says Authority.

This is a startling statement, but it's true, according to an article published in a standard magazine this year. One thing is certain, PARISIAN SAGE will surely prevent baldness by stopping the hair from falling, but it won't grow hair after the head is bald.

Ladies, look after your hair, destroy the dandruff germs with PARISIAN SAGE and dandruff will disappear. It stops scalp itch over night and is guaranteed to be the most refreshing, refined and agreeable hair dressing that can be obtained. Sold by Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists all over America for 50 cents.

"My hair was falling out, and I was troubled with itching scalp. I received no benefit until I tried PARISIAN SAGE."—Mrs. George Thunders, R. F. D. 5, Marshall, Mich.

DOCTOR DIED FOR HIS DUTY

Frozen to Death While Trying to Reach Patient's Side

WAS MAKING 15-MILE CALL

His Horse Gave Out and Dr. J. B. Morse of Harrington, N. Y., Tried to Walk the Remainder of the Distance, and Was Bewildered by Blizzard.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 21.—Word reached here yesterday of the death under particularly sad circumstances of Dr. J. B. Menzies, a prominent physician of Harrington, He fell a victim to his devotion to duty and was frozen to death in a snowstorm.

Dr. Menzies was a graduate of McGill university in Montreal and had practiced in Harrington for twenty-five years. Tuesday he was called to visit a patient who lived fifteen miles out in the country. On the way a furious blizzard came up and he was forced to seek refuge in a farmhouse.

The old physician's horse was completely exhausted, and after getting a brief rest himself, he decided to travel the rest of the way on foot. The farmer's family tried to dissuade him, but he would not listen to their warnings.

When he started out, the snow was falling so fast that it was impossible to see more than fifty yards. The roads had been completely obliterated and only the tops of the tall fences and stone walls showed where the highway was. In some places the snow had covered even these landmarks, and there was nothing to guide the physician as he plodded along.

At last he lost his bearings completely. He wandered around for a while, growing weaker all the time. Finally he lay down in the snow and died. By working a farmer's telephone line, the people at whose place Dr. Menzies had left his horse, learned that he had not reached his destination. Some of the young men went out to look for him, and a few hours later they found his body frozen stiff in a snowdrift.

WESTERN BLIZZARD.

Nebraska and Iowa in Grip of Heavy Snowstorm.

Omaha, Neb., March 21.—The worst of a series of recent breaking snowstorms struck Nebraska and Iowa early yesterday. Twelve inches of snow had fallen by 11 o'clock and it was still snowing. A high north wind was blowing and temperatures were falling. Train service is paralyzed, many trains being abandoned. In Sioux City the street car service is crippled.

MAINE REMAINS REACH HOME.

Memorial Service at Washington on Saturday in Honor of Victims.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The recent cruiser Birmingham, bearing the recently recovered bodies of the victims of the old battleship Maine, arrived at the navy yard here yesterday. The thirty-four caskets will be kept at the navy yard until Saturday, when they will be taken to the state, war and navy building, where memorial services, attended by President Taft and other officials, will be held, after which interment will be made at the national cemetery at Arlington. The funeral pageant promises to be the most impressive in the history of the capital. Congress will adjourn for the ceremonies and all the government departments will close.

When a fuse blew out in the electric plant at Wells River Sunday night, the entire village was left in darkness.

Protect Yourself!

Get the Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children. Pure Nutrition, up building the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Not in Any Milk Trust

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children. Pure Nutrition, up building the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Not in Any Milk Trust

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DELICATELY FORMED

and gently reared, women will find in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives and mothers, that the one simple, wholesome laxative remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally and which may be taken at any time, when the system needs a laxative, with perfect safety and really beneficial effects, is Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It has that true delicacy of flavor which is so refreshing to the taste, that warming and grateful toning to the stomach which responds so favorably to its action and the laxative effect which is so beneficial to the system when, occasionally, its gentle cleansing is desired.

The genuine, always bearing the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., may be purchased from all leading druggists in original packages of one size only; price fifty cents per bottle.

TWO WEEKS SUSPENSION

Of Bituminous Coal Fields in Several States Hinted At

NOT TO BE CALLED STRIKE

Conference of Eight Operators and Eight Union Officials Was Held at Cleveland Yesterday, But It Came to No Definite Result.

Cleveland, O., March 21.—The wage discussion between the operators and representatives of 200,000 union miners in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois conducted here yesterday in an effort to avert a prolonged suspension of business after April 1, was without definite results.

A probability that all bituminous coal mines will be closed after the first of the coming month, pending the making of a new two-year agreement, is said to be imminent. It is also said that union bituminous miners in the central states would have to quit, entailing idleness on more than 350,000.

It will not be a strike, they say, but merely a suspension of operations pending negotiations for a two-year wage scale to follow the present one, which expires March 31.

The conference of eight operators and eight union officials from each of the four states was convened by John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, but after a brief session it adjourned until yesterday afternoon because of the non-arrival of some of the delegates.

Mr. White announced the miners' delegates had come to meet the operators on friendly terms, but they intended to adhere to their demands.

The miners' demands as presented were:

Ten cents a ton increase for lump coal and the mining of all coal on a tonnage basis.

Seven instead of eight hours a day. Five hours on Saturday instead of eight.

Pay every week, instead of two weeks. The operators, headed by W. K. Fields of Pittsburgh, E. A. Cole of Columbus, O., P. H. Penna of Terre Haute, Ind., and H. M. Taylor of Chicago, representing state organizations, informed Mr. White that the demand equaled a 20 per cent. increase and was excessive.

It was pointed out by both sides that a strike, or even a prolonged suspension of business, was not desired.

Miners in several other states, it was said, would necessarily have to suspend business from the lack of a basis upon which to fix their agreements, which also expire April 1.

The operators assert that a suspension of the mining which employ union miners would still leave at work about 300,000 miners not enrolled by the union. There is a possibility that the bituminous conference may result in action that will cause some change in the anthracite situation. Notwithstanding the anthracite operators and workers' failure to agree in the recent New York conference, no formal strike of the anthracite miners has been called, and, according to President White, none will be called until after the meeting of the policy committee in Cleveland on March 25.

"The policy committee is composed of delegates from each of the 25 districts in the United States and Canada," said Mr. White. "Whatever the result of the bituminous conference, it will deal with the anthracite situation for the best interest of the whole organization."

TAFT NOT TO CONFER

WITH JOHN MITCHELL

Arrangements For Conference Regarding Threatened Anthracite Coal Strike Were Called Off Last Night.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The conference between President Taft and John Mitchell regarding the threatened coal strike in the anthracite field has been postponed indefinitely, according to an announcement made at the White House last night. No reason was given.

While officials are extremely reticent as to the postponement of the conference which had been scheduled for Friday, or Saturday, it was generally believed the president and Secretary Nagel feared activity of the administration just now might be premature and complicate the situation.

It is understood the officials do not wish to participate while there is any hope of the operators and miners reaching an agreement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box, 25c.

Three button-through, a very dressy overcoat for the spring young man. Notice the lines.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

made it for us to sell to you. Come and see it and others.

H. S. & M. Suits \$18 to \$30.

Overcoats \$18 to \$35.

Other Makes Suits \$10 to \$20.

Overcoats \$10 to \$25.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers 122 No. Main St., Barre, Vt.



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THE NEW BUILDING FOR GODDARD SEMINARY, BARRRE, VT.

PROPOSED BUILDING FOR GODDARD SEMINARY

Two Story and Basement Structure Is Planned, To Be Erected In The Rear Of The Main Building.

The above is a cut of the main building of Goddard seminary and the proposed new building to be placed just in the rear and connected with the main building. The structure is to have solid brick walls and measure 84 by 40 feet, two stories and basement. The basement is to be used for laundry, refrigerator and store-room, while the first floor will contain the dining room, 60 by 40 feet, and the kitchen, 24 by 40; and on the second floor will be a chemical laboratory, 24 by 40, a sick room for students, sleeping rooms and a sitting room for the family of the steward and help.

These changes will permit the use of the entire basement of the present building for school purposes. One large room will be used by the commercial department, which has entirely outgrown the present accommodations. Another large room will be devoted to a laboratory for physics, which will be fitted up in the modern way, and the remainder of the rooms will be devoted to recitation purposes, the recitation rooms being at present inadequate. It will also be possible to increase the library room by one-half its present size.

The present kitchen can, with very little expense, be made into a laboratory for a domestic science course, and will probably be done as soon as the demand for such a course warrants the change.

One-half of the money necessary for the beginning of the work has been subscribed, and it is hoped that the remaining half will be obtained so that the building may be ready for use next fall.

At the hearing William A. Murphy, ex-Assistant District Attorney Michael J. Dwyer, Garrett W. Scollard, former city collector, Dennis F. Sheehan of the firm of Estes & Lauriat, Robert W. Hurler, Dr. Timothy J. Reardon, Hubert J. McLaughlin and John F. Cullen favored the pardon. Among the signers of the petition were Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, president of Boston college, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Patterson, John H. Casey, former assistant United States district attorney, John E. Gilman and Louis O. Rourke. There was no opposition.

John H. Cullen was sent to state prison for from four to eight years in the superior court by Judge DeCoursey Sept. 23, 1910, for larceny of \$1,200 from the Union Institution for Savings, of which he had been receiving teller. During the proceedings, the defalcations were shown to have been more than \$8,000.

Cullen lived at 116 Neponset avenue, Dorchester, and had a wife and six children. He is 50 years old. He was receiving teller for the bank for 20 years prior to his arrest on March 4, 1910. The arrest was made in opposition to the wishes of the bank officers, to whom Cullen has promised restitution.

COMPETITION IS ARCHAIC. Guggenheim Says It Should Not Be Applied to Larger Things of Life.

Philadelphia, March 21.—William Guggenheim of the American Smelting company, in an address yesterday before the Wharton school of finance and commerce of the university of Pennsylvania, advocated a spirit of co-operation in business and between business enterprises and the government. He commended profit-sharing with employees and said he believed that the application of the principle wherever possible will materially aid in settling industrial troubles. The government, Mr. Guggenheim said, should encourage fair co-operation in finance and industry and be a party thereto, and not endeavor to compel destructive competition. "Competition in larger affairs of life is archaic," he concluded.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Campbell of Lyndon celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary March 15.

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